THE המאסף

WEEKLY GLEANER.

AS A VOICE TO ISRAEL.

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The Weekly Gleaner,

A PERIODICAL, DEVOTED TO RELIGION, EDUCATION, BIBLICAL AND JEWISH ANTIQUITIES, LITERATURE AND GENERAL NEWS.

JULIUS ECKMAN, D.D., EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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All copies, unless ordered otherwise, will henceforth be forwarded by mail; this we think to be the safest way for them to reach their destination.

THE TALLITH.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

POETRY.
What's Hallowed Ground.
Arms of Love.

SACRED TOPOGRAPHY.
Mount Sinai.

THE FAMILY.
Address to Mothers.

PHYSIOLOGY.
Benefits of Bathing.

NEWS.
Foreign Items—Vienna; Prague; France; Rome; England.

PRACTICAL.
Influence of Religion; or, Rabbi Shalomah of Shahazzin.

VARIETIES.
On Comets; Remarkable case of Clairvoyance; How to be Healthy; &c.

COMMUNICATION.
Bundeszeichen.

NOTICES.
Nevada Hebrew Benevolent Society, &c. &c.

Restore the Books.

We again have to call the attention of parents and children to restore the BOOKS to the Hebrew School, particularly the Catechisms, which are all distributed, without our having another supply yet, from the East.

Our agents are politely requested to let us know the approximate number of copies they want; since the combination of the two papers must necessarily require a different demand.

SACRED TOPOGRAPHY.

Mount Sinai.

(Continued from p. 160.)

We have followed our travelers to the top of Mount Sinai of tradition, and we hope the reader will not find it amiss if we allow more than one traveller to speak, though we, by so doing, may be guilty of repetition. Mr. Steffens says, (after leaving the chapel of Elias,) "Still continuing our ascent, the old monk leading the way, in about a quarter of an hour we came to a table of rock standing boldly out, and running down almost perpendicularly, an immense distance, to the valley. I was expecting another monkish legend, and my very heart thrilled when the monk told me that this was the top of the hill on which Moses had sat during the battle of the Israelites and the Amalekites, while Aaron and Hur supported his uplifted hands, until the sun went down upon the victorious arms of his people.

"Then came Amalek, and fought with Israel in Rephidim.

"And Moses said unto Joshua, Choose us out men, and go out, fight with Amalek: to morrow I will stand on the top of the hill, with the rod of God in mine hand.

"So Joshua did as Moses had said to him, and fought with Amalek: and Moses, Aron and Hur went up to the top of the Hill.

"And it came to pass, when Moses held up his hand, that Israel prevailed: and when he let down his hand, Amalek prevailed.

"But Moses' hands *were* heavy; and they took a stone, and put *it* under him, and he sat thereon; and Aaron and Hur stayed up his hands, the one on the one side, and the other side; and his hands were steady until the going down of the sun.

"And Joshua discomfited Amalek and his people with the edge of the sword.—Exodus 17: 8, 13.

From the height I could see, clearly and distinctly, every part of the battle ground, and the whole vale of Rephidim and the mountains beyond; and Moses, while on this spot, must have been visible to the contending armies from every part of the field on which they were engaged.

Some distance farther on the old monk stopped, and, prostrating himself before a stone, kissed it devoutly, and then told us its history. He said that the last time the monks in the convent were beset by the Arabs, when their communication with Cairo was cut off, and death, by the sword or famine, staring them in the face, the superior proposed that they should put on their holiest vestments, and, under the sacred banner of the cross, ascend in a body, and for the last time sing their Te Deum on the top of the mountain. On their return, at this stone they met a woman with a child, who told them that all their danger was over; and, in accordance with her words, when they returned to the convent they found the Arabs gone, and forty camels from Cairo, laden with provisions, standing under the walls. Since that time they had not been molested by the Arabs.

But away with monkish superstition. We stand upon the very peak of Sinai, where Moses stood when he talked with the A'mighty

Can it be, or is it a mere dream? Can this naked rock have been the witness of that great interview between man and his Maker? where, amid thunder and lightning, and a fearful quaking of the mountain, the Almighty gave to his chosen people the precious tables of his law, those rules of infinite wisdom and goodness, which, to this day, best teach man his duty towards his God, his neighbor and himself?

The scenes of many of the incidents recorded in the Bible are extremely uncertain. Historians and geographers place the garden of Eden, the paradise of our first parents, in different parts of Asia; and they do not agree upon the site of the tower of Babel, the mountain of Ararat, and many of the most interesting places in the Holy Land; but of Sinai there is no doubt. This is the holy mountain; and, among all the stupendous works of nature, not a place can be selected more fitted for the exhibition of Almighty power. I have stood upon the summit of the giant Etna, and looked over the clouds floating beneath it, upon the bold scenery of Sicily, and the distant mountains of Calabria; upon the top of Vesuvius, and looked down upon the waves of lava, and the ruined and half-recovered cities at its foot; but they are nothing compared with the terrific solitudes and bleak majesty of Sinai. An observing traveler has well called it "a perfect sea of desolation." Not a tree, or shrub, or blade of grass is to be seen upon the bare and rugged sides of innumerable mountains, heaving their naked summits to the skies, while the crumbling masses of granite around, and the distant view of the Syrian desert, with its boundless waste of sands, form the wildest and most dreary, the most terrific and desolate picture that imagination can conceive.

The level surface of the very top, or pinnacle, is about sixty feet square. At one end is a single rock about twenty feet high, on which (as said the monk) the spirit of God descended, while in the crevice beneath his favored servant received the tables of the law. There, on the same spot where they were given, I opened the sacred book in which those laws are recorded, and read them with a deeper feeling of devotion, as if I were standing nearer and receiving them more directly from the Deity himself.

The ruins of a church and convent are still to be seen upon the mountain, to which, before the convent below was built, monks and hermits used to retire, and, secluded from the world, sing the praises of God upon his chosen hill. Near this, also in ruins, stands a Mohammedan mosque; for on this sacred spot the followers of Christ and Mohammed* have united in worshipping the true and living God. Under the chapel is a hermit's cell, where, in the iron age of fanaticism, the anchorite lingered out his days in fasting, meditation, and prayer.

In former days more than seventy thousand anchorites were wasting their lives in the gloomy wilds of Sinai, startling the solitude with the cries of their self-inflicted torture. The ruins are still to be seen upon the rudest mountain side, in the most savage chasm, or upon the craggiest top; and, strange as the feelings may seem, my very soul cleaved to the scene around me. I, too, felt myself lifted above the world, and its petty cares and troubles, and almost hurried into the wild enthusiasm which had sent the tenants of these ruined convents to live and die among the mountains. So far Steffens. The description of Olin is no less interesting; he says: "The region through which our route had lain for several days was spread out like a map before the eye, and the long ranges of limestone mountains, and the sandy valleys between them, were seen with great distinctness. The view towards the west and northwest is less extensive. The higher summits of St. Catherine,* conceal the Red Sea and Suez, which are visible from its top. These remote objects, however, are not those in which I was most deeply interested. My gaze was fixed upon a field of perhaps thirty or forty miles in diameter, filled with mountains very similar, in their structure and appearance, to Sinai, and embraced under the general name. I have seen nothing like them elsewhere, and I quite despair of conveying an adequate idea of them by description. The pencil in a skilful hand might be more successful. There is nothing deserving the name of a chain or range of mountains. No one appears to be more than from five to eight miles in length, and nearly all of them are much shorter. With a general and remarkable similarity in form and aspect, they are independent and distinct masses, separated by deep, narrow valleys, which are sometimes visible, but generally concealed from the eye of the spectator on the top of Sinai, the highest point, I believe, with two exceptions, in the entire group. This circumstance often gives a cluster of separate mountains the appearance of being one vast pile, surmounted by a number of lofty pinnacles. These summits, observed more carefully, or from other positions, are discovered to be the combs of short, but distinct ridges, divided into a number of tall, slender peaks by deep ravines, which are formed by the dissolution of perpendicular strata of porphyry interposed between the more solid masses of granite. They remind one of the slender, lofty towers that rise at regular intervals upon the walls of a Saracenic fortress.

The color of these mountains, though very various, is uniformly dark and sombre. In some of the less elevated masses the greenstone formation prevails, which being easily discomposed and diffused by the rains, tinges the whole region below with a dull, yellowish green. Where porphyry predominates, it imparts its own hue to the higher portions of the moutain, and a number of considerable tracts have their surface of a brick red color; but by far the largest part of this singular collection of mountains is composed of red granite, whose bright and beautiful hues, time and the elements have converted into a dull, reddish brown. Other shades appear in various localities, but I have enumerated those which predominate and control the aspect of the whole. All is dark and gloomy in hue, and sublimely magnificent in altitude and form.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

* See the first chapter of Malachi, from verse 5 to the end of the chapter.

* The great rival of Sinai; they both rise like giant twin brothers above the rest of the group of mountains. St. Catherine is somewhat higher than Sinai.

From the East.

The following item from the *Monthly Deborah* of April the 15th, may not be out of place in our columns:

SAN FRANCISCO.—There arises in the far west, in the utmost border of the civitized world for Judaism a young and pithy stem, which will bear and spread the golden fruit of the tree of true knowledge. Two Jewish periodicals in a country which ten years ago was but a wilderness and totally cut off from the civilized world, is more than the history of Judaism can show anywhere. Both publications are favorable to progress and reform; each in its own way: *The Gleaner* stands on historic ground, and advocates a progress in the spirit of the times, (zeitgemass;) while *The Voice of Israel* seems to assume a radical ground, which however cannot be assumed with certainty. The former is specifically Jewish; the latter admits also other material into its columns. It is then apparent that at all events the reform element is preponderating in California, though there exists also a sort of *a Bethhammidrash* in San Francisco, which is supported by none but the "Elect," and renders the human race and Judaism about the same services as does the New York *Beth Hammidrash*.

PHYSIOLOGY.

The Advantages of Bathing.

[Continued from p. 158.]

When infirm or aged persons, or even the young, take the cold bath, they ought to take moderate exercise before using it, so as to increase or produce the action of the vascular system, for by this moderate heat you produce reaction under the shock, which might not otherwise take place. Understand me, I mean gentle exercise, not such as to produce perspiration, although it is perfectly safe to enter the cold bath after a moderate walk or ride. It would be highly dangerous to go into the water when sweating, or laboring under fatigue; because your body, from fatigue, is losing heat rapidly by sweat; but it would, by this, lose suddenly what remains of heat; and, therefore, you counteract the benefits which would otherwise result from a judicious use of this invaluable remedy if properly applied; therefore, neither previous entire rest, nor exercise to overheat can possibly be proper. But go between these points moderately, and you will receive all the advantages the cold bath of this description is capable of bestowing on the human species.

The cold bath is sometimes used as a shower bath with great success; it means the falling of the water from a height of seven or eight feet, in a shower similar to rain. The construction of this bath is very simple: fix a box that will hold water, or a large tub will answer; bore the bottom full of holes with a large gimblet, let the box or tub be placed above your head, the distance above-mentioned, and let the water be thrown in, you being stripped of your clothing, or from delicacy to exposure of your person, have a box made with a trap-door underneath, so that by pulling a string the trap door will fall by a hinge, and permit the water to fall on your body. The shower bath produces the best effects when used early in the morning, after which you should take a moderate walk, or exercise on horseback. By making the water salt (that is with common salt, well mixed) it will be doubly beneficial, answering the fine effects produced by sea bathing. In such a case the salt should be boiled the night before with water, to give it the strength and qualities of sea water. After leaving the bath, rub well with a coarse towel. The advantages of this method are greatly superior to the other methods of bathing, where the effects required to be produced are powerful; for although the bathing in a river covers the surface of the body more uniformly, yet this circumstance by no means detracts from the excellence of the former, because those intermediate parts which the water has not touched, receive an electric and sympathetic impression, in a degree similar to those brought into actual contact, and as every drop of water from the shower bath operates as a partial cold bath, its vivifying shock to robust individuals is more extensive, and better adapted than any other method of bathing. I will now describe why this bath is better than the common method of bathing, together with its safety and advantages. In the first place, the sudden falling of the water may be used as often as you like; prolonged or shortened at pleasure, according to your feelings, your constitution, your disease or your gratification. Second: your head and breast are much secured, and as it decends to your hands and feet, the circulation is not impeded, breathing is less difficult, and a determination of blood to the head and breast is prevented. Third: when the water falls in this way by single drops, gliding in succession over the body, it produces the most thrilling and delightful sensations, stimulating the whole system. It being always easily obtained and near at hand, gives it additional advantages. Lastly: the degree of pressure from the weight of water is prevented, nor is the bath dangerous; the fluids and circulation never being interrupted by it. Besides, it is free from injuries to which bathing in rivers and creeks exposes us. In closing my directions and advantages from the shower bath, I recommend the salt bath particularly, as one of the finest remedies in fits, in deafness, and for rickety children, or those afflicted with a disease called St. Vitus's dance, a nervous affection. The great benefits resulting from the judicious use of the shower bath have been fully felt and acknowledged, by the first physicians of our age. Never enter a bath earlier than about three hours after a meal.

The morning is the proper time for using the cold bath, unless it be in a river; in which case the afternoon, or from one to two hours before sunset, will be more eligible. On the whole, one hour after a light breakfast, or two hours before, or four after dinner, are the best periods of the day for this purpose.

While the bather is in the water, he should not remain inactive, but apply brisk and general friction, and move his arms and legs, to promote the circulation of the fluids from the heart to the extremities. It is extremly imprudent to continue in the water till a second chilliness attacks the body.

Immediatly after leaving the bath, it is necessary that the bather should quickly wipe his body dry with a course dry cloth. He should not afterwards sit inactive, but if the season permit, he ought to take gentle exercise, till the usual circulation, and the customary action of the muscles, be restored.

Foreign Items.

VIENNA.—Mr. Leopold Ditmar Koenigberger has died. He gave the best of his fortune, about $100,000 to a commitee, with the instruction to establish a school for the education of poor girls. Every graduate on leaving school shall receive $125. The daughters of the wealthy may be educated there for pay. The same philantrophist previously made other legacies, among them one of $25,000 for military invalids of his persuasion; and presents of $500 to the Jewish hospital; $1,000 to the new temple, and others.

PRAGUE.—The Jewish infant asylum is visited by 35 Jewish and 25 Christain children where they receive instruction and clothing. A Jewish banker, Mr. von Portheim, provided dinner for the whole school for the last three months. The public papers calling attention to this act of generosity, voluntary gifts to the amount of 2,000 guilders, besides 300 guilders by Baron Laemel were sent to the officers to continue providing dinner for the school.—There are thirty-four practical physicians here of the Jewish persuasion.

ROME.—We learn from Rome that a Franciscan monk and two priests aided and abetted Catherine Fanelli in the impostures for which she was condemned to 12 years imprisonment by the inquisition.

FRANCE.—The emperor decorates so many Jews with stars and crosses, or knights and praises them to them to the skies, that we expect D'Israli of London will some of these days give us the piece of information that Napoleon is of Jewish descent. The hyperorthodox party are struggling fearfully against the resolutions of the late conference of the French Rabbies; now they have one more cause for it, since Mr. Bloch's dismissal from the central consistory.

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If a man even conceal himself in a secret place, should I not see him? saith the Lord: do I not fill the heaven and the earth?—Jer. xxiii. 24.

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The Weekly Gleaner,

FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 5627, (1857.)

Our Collectors.

We have appointed Mr. Joseph Labatt our Collector for this city.

Influences of Religion.

Who is that old man whose silver hair has been bleached by many a winter that has passed over his head; whose tender frame is reduced to almost a skeleton by a sedentary life of seventy summers, spent in the study of holy books; whose pious soul is trained into obedience to the dictates of conscience and the Law of God, by a course of religious discipline of more than half a century? Who is that man whom you behold retired in a small chamber, in which you behold no expensive paintings or mirrors against the wall, no rich carpets on the floor, no lounges nor elegant chairs, no articles of finery or luxury? But, instead of these modern articles of fashion, the walls are wainscoted all round with books, from the large folio to the duodecimo size; the books are all more or less worn; for they are not placed there for show, but for use. A large deal table surrounded by plain deal benches, occupies the centre of the room; a yellow wax taper fixed in sand in a round earthen vessel, burns dimly on the table, and seems, from its symbolic nature, to add solemnity to the scene. The venerable man is dressed in white linen robes, his head is covered with a square white woolen covering, with blue stripes on the right and left side, and a fringe on each corner. This extends from over his head down below his knees; his thoughts seem absorbed in the study of a large folio; silence reigns all round; this at last is broken by the entrance of a rather strangely clad youth, whose pale face, arched forehead and brilliant eye, bespeak mental exertion and a superior intellectual development. He, with a humble bearing, and in a subdued tone brings some brief communication to the aged man, and immediately retires respectfully. The old man closes his folio, rises, and, with humble look and gentle step, retires toward the eastern wall of his chamber, and there, in a nook, in a curbed posture, you see him pay his devotions to his Maker; you scarce hear his voice, but from his bearing, you perceive that his mind is deeply absorbed in heartfelt prayer; his intense feelings vent themselves in torrents of tears, which richly bedew the floor round him; you actually see before him a semi-circle formed by his tears. At last you see him step three paces backward, bow in deep reverence, and again approach the table, take off his square woolen covering, and leave the room for the street. Solemn silence reigns there; no rattling carriage grates upon your ear, no busy crowd crosses in bustling activity the deserted street; here and there some woman in white festive robes, modestly covering her whole form, hastens to or from her house; here and there some graceful child or children, in humble attire, amuse themselves in their child-like chat.—But again direct your eye upon the aged man; he walks rather hastily, looks now to the right, now to the left, now he steps aside, listens at a window, and passes on; now he enters a house, and soon comes out again, and continues his walk. At last, a cry reaches his ear, he steps aside to listen, the voice of "the boy crying" wings the agile foot of the aged saint, he hastens through the street, stops before a large structure. At his summons, a woman appears at the door, who, after a few words from her aged friend, hastens in the direction whence the latter came; upon which he again resumes his ambulation.

Now, dear reader, who is that strange man, and what mean his singular ways? Listen attentively, and I will tell you, and you may perhaps learn a useful lesson.

The strange man is Rabbi Shalomah of Shabazzin, *Zichronoh rachah* 'of blessed memory;' he is a Russian Rabbi of great moral worth a singular man; he has devoted all his days and nights to the study of the Law. I cannot tell you what his business is; his only occupation is study and doing good. He ostensibly has no office; he is good and learned enough to be engaged Rabbi of the city, but perhaps the latter is a more eminent man still; for in the country where he lived, the Jewish congregations are still guided by principle, among them "shells are not taken up and kernels rejected;" no Rabbi is removed from office because he dared to act as a true prophet, and "raise his voice without sparing, to tell my people their transgressions, and to the house of Israel their errors;"* nor will loose unprincipled men dare to support their "similars" in spite of all decency and regardless of the wants of the congregation; nor would moral worth there be made a victim to national hatred and prejudice; nor are spiteful and ungodly rulers allowed "to lay the rod of wickedness upon the inheritance of the righteous."† Nor can I tell you how much the man was worth; it remains for the Cananites, for mercantile countries, (for the Hebrew word *Canaani*, besides being a Gentile noun, stands for merchant in general,) to measure man's worth by the quantity of gold and silver metal he may chance to possess, regardless of his worth or worthlessness. The place where you saw him first, was his *Beth Hammidrah*, "study." He lived in an age and country, (in the beginning of this century in Russia,) when and where modern vanities and luxuries were unknown in Israel; hence the simplicity of the furniture. You see nothing but books and plain pieces of furniture; which are not even painted. But what means his square covering, his white robes, and the light on the table? I gladly will tell you: The square woolen covering is the *Tabith*, (the vail used among us during prayer;) the blue stripes and fringes have their foundation in Numbers 15: 38, 39; and as to his white robes and the light, you will easily account for them, if I tell you that the scene which I am describing, is one of *Yom Kippur* of the Day of Atonement, (see Levit. 23: 36,) when it is the custom in Israel to put on white robes as a symbol of purity; they are to teach us that on that holy and solemn day, we ought to present ourselves before our God and Judge to be cleansed from our sins, by true repentance. Besides, you perhaps know, that these white robes are those which, one day, will be used as the shroud for the wearer. Custom has introduced among the German and Polish Jews the usage of wearing shrouds on the Day of Atonement, to remind us of our last day. The wax taper on the table is in accordance with a custom among us, to burn a light on the anniversary of the death of our departed friends, as also on the Day of Atonement.

You see him sit over a volume deeply engrossed in his studies, till the young man enters and brings him a communication.

This young man is one of his favorite *Bachoorim*, "students." The Rabbi had sent him to the Synagogue to bring him notice when the congregation read the *Ami-dah* (*Shamonah esserah*); so that he might join with them in that prayer.

But does not the Rabbi go to the Synagogue on the holy Day of Atonement? Does the pious man pray without the synagogue? Does he pray without *Min-yan* (the number of at least ten males beyond the age of thirteen, according to the regulations of the Rabbies)? on *Yom Kippur*—does he not even go to the synagogue on that day?

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

*Isaiah 58: 1. †Psalms 125: 3.

DEBATE.—We especially invite the attention of the members of the Hebrew Young Men's Literary Association to the debate next Sunday, the 7th inst.

Remarkable Case of Clairvoyance.

We give the following from the pen of Professor Gregory, of Edinburg, a gentleman whose high standing and reputation, claim for him more than ordinary regard. He states:

I have been informed, on what I consider perfectly good authority, of the following case, which is not generally known. A lady was subject, occasionally, not to illness, but to a certain state of mind, possibly connected with a tendency to reverie or abstraction, in which she became aware of what the persons she thought of were doing at the moment, even at considerable distances. She did not know, at least so far as I am informed, any cause which produced this state. On one occasion, residing at some distance from town, she had in this way, while fully awake, but late in the evening, a vision of her son's chambers in town, such as I believe she had often had before. She saw the porter of the chambers leave his own room, with a candle in one hand and a knife in the other, and proceed to her son's bed-room, which he entered softly, and, going to the bedside, ascertained that his master was asleep. He then took from the clothes of that gentleman a key or set of keys, went to the other end of the room, opened a trunk or box, took out a pocket-book, and from it a £50 Bank of England note. The thief then returned to the bed, replaced the key, and once more looking, to ascrtain if the sleeper still slept, retired to his own room. The lady was naturally much alarmed, and next day drove to town, and saw her son. Without letting him know her vision, she contrived to ascertain that he had placed in his box a bank-note for £50, and begged him to look whether it was still there. The note was gone; the lock uninjured. She now told her story, and after consultation with her son, who agreed with her that he could not, on this evidence, accuse any one of theft, the note the number of which was known, was stopped at the bank, and the fact advertised. It was never presented for payment. The porter soon left the chambers, and there the matter would have ended; but some time afterwards he was taken up for some other robbery. And when his lodgings were searched, there was found the very identical note, rolled up hard into a small bulk, at the bottom of the criminal's purse.

This remarkable vision was told me by a gentleman of great acquirements and of the highest character, who himself had it from the lady, and told me that I might entierly rely on its authenticity. It was no dream, but a waking vision. And had it been a dream, this would only prove that the clairvoyant state had this time occurred during sleep, which had often occurred in the waking state to the same lady. The fact would not be less sreiking nor less valuable.

Consecration of the Monument to the Late Rev. Dr. L. Merzbacher.

A monument was erected by the congregation Emanu-El at Salem Fields to the memory of their late minister, the Rev. Dr. Leon Merzbacher, and consecrated with more than ordinary solemnity on Wednesday, April 29th, by Rev. Dr. Adler in presence of the officers of the congregation and a numerous body of persons of both sexes. The ceremonies were commenced by the singing of a hymn, after which Dr. Adler addressed the assembly in an eloquent strain, expatiating on the career of the deceased pastor.

The monument forms an imposing pyramid about twelve feet high, tapering from a bradth of three feet at base of shaft to one foot at its summit, on which is placed a graceful urn; the shaft springs from a base about four feet square and six feet in height, the whole resting on a granite base. It is of white marble, and finished in a superior style. The inscriptions are on each side; two of them being in Hebrew and the others respectivley in English and German.

Payment.

We beg to call the attention of the friends of the *Gleaner*, that considering the heavy California expenses, and the limited number of reaers whose mind is at all attuned to such reading matter as our publication contains—our future existence can only then be secured, if our friends try to interest themselves in our behalf, in spreading our paper, and by regular remittances of small sums due to us. We therefore sincerely hope that our readers in the country, will kindly send their contributions by mail or otherwise, in cash, or in post stamps closed in a letter.

Acknowledgments.

Our grateful acknowledgments are due, for efforts in our behalf, to the following gentlemen:—

Mr. D. Waldenburg, Mormon Island.

Mr. Oberdeener, Auburn.

Messrs. Blum & Bro., and Lazard & Bro. Martinez.

Mr. Rosenfeld, and J. Myer, Murphys.

Rev. A. Galland, Sacramento.

[COMMUNICATION.

Das Bundeszeichen.

Unter den wichtigsten Sanitaets Masregeln under den Juden, ist *der* Act, durch den wir als Mitglieder der juedischen gemeinshaft auf genommen werden. Die Wichtigkeit dieser jorschrift namentlich in heisen Climaten, ist schon oft croertert und von vielen Aerzten erlantert worden. Nicht blos die Juden, sondern ach andere Voelker des Orients haben die Nuetzlichkeit dieser Sanitaetsmasregel anerkannt und ueben sie noch heute. Die Operation, welche keine schwierige ist wird oft von geuebten Haenden geschickt und schnell ausgefuehrt; allein das erste Reinigen der Wunde und die dabei stattfindende Nachbehandlung erfardert eine ganz besondere Beruecksichtigung. Die Mezizah ist under unter gewissen umstaenden eine gefaedrliche Verfahrungs weise. Der Speichel ist oft der Traeger krankhafter Stoffe und uebt so einen schaedlichen Reiz auf die Wundflaeche aus. Ausserdem ist manchmal der Operateur selbst von Krankheiten befallen, die in ihrem Verlaufe ihren Sitz auf die Speichelhaut des Mundes aufgeschlagen haben und so dazu dienen das gerade operirte Kind mit laestigen jeschwueren zu behaften. Vor noch nicht langer keit fand man in Paris mehrere Kinder nach der Operation mit syphilitischen jeschwueren erkrankt. Die Aerzt daraus aufmerksam gemacht, spuerten der Ursache nach, und fanden, dass der Mohel an Syphilis litt, und die Krankheit darch die Mezizah auf die Kinder uebertragen hatte. Die Regierung trat nun dem Unfuge entgegen und ordnete an, dass der Act nur in gegenwart eines Arztes oder von einem solchen selbst vorgenommen werden salle.

Die Nachbehandlung selbst ist oft eine unzweckmaessige und nicht nach chirurgischen jrundsaetzen geleitete. Eine einfache reine Wunde heilt ohne weiteres Zuthun durch blose Reinlichkeit von selbst. Anstatt dessen werden reizende, zur Hleilung vermeintlich nothwendige, dieselbe aber verzoegernde und neue Entzuendung und Eiterung bildende Mittel angewendet. So sind niche Faelle bekannt, wo durch schlechte Nachbehandlung aerztliche huelfe in Anspruch genommen werden masste. Die Operation sollte daher nur von Aerzten ausgefuehrt werden, da sie zwar in gewochnlichen Faellen leicht ist und gelingt, bei Bildungsfehlern aber, wie sie manchmal bei Kindern vorkommen, ein verschiedenes Verfahren verlangt und den blos empirischen Operateur in Verlegenheit bringt.

Falsehood is often rocked by truth, but she soon outgrows her cradle, and discards her nurse.

☞ Subscribers who wish back numbers, to complete their files, can be supplied at our office.

On Comets.

As the subject of comets is now attracting considerable attention, in consequence of the prediction of the collision of one with our earth, the 13th of this month, we publish the following article from "*Le Courier des Etat Unis*" traslated for the Humboldt *Times*:

The comet of 1556, of which an astronomer has boldly predicted the return, on the 13th of June next, has given rise to research for any document which may throw light upon the subject, or interest the public. We present the following ideas upon this subject from the "*Dictionaire d'Astronomie,*" published by M. A. de Guynemer.

"The comets, since they have been better observed, present no longer the portentous aspect of signs of Celestial anger, clothed with such terror to the imagination.

"These vaporous and diaphonous bodies, which are luminous only from the reflection of the sun's rays, are generally extremely feeble, and incapable of producing the slightest perturbation in the atmosphere, much less upon the surface of our planet. Besides the resistance of the ether which fills space, and the planetary attractions producing still greater deviations, and impeding their course in their orbits, the variations in the periodical return of comets is increased by the fact that the action of the central sun is less felt in those immensely distant regions, where these singular bodies repair to continue slowly their revolutions, after being impelled with such prodigious velocity, when at their proximate distance to the sun. For these reasons we cannot predict their return upon a fixed day, or even within a year or years.

"The comet of 1811 had, on the 15th of October, a tail of 40 millions '*de liens*,' (about 120 millions of miles in length,) the extremity of which was about 6 millions '*de liens*' from the earth, (about 18 millions of miles.) That of 1770 approached within about 1,400,000 miles; Halley's in 1680, was one-third of that distance, and finally the comet of Biela or Gambert, was supposed, at its nearest point, about 15,000 miles off. Yet, notwithstanding these approaches, these bodies have never, within the history of man, had the slightest influence upon the motions or upon the waters of our globe. The comet of 1770, which passed and repassed between the satellites of Jupiter, produced no derangement in the motion of these small bodies.

"Must we conclude then, with Babinet, one of our most learned professors, that an encounter with one of these masses of vapor would have no more effect upon our planet in its movements, than the shock of a swallow striking against a train propelled by ten locomotives under full steam?

"Whatever may be the rarity of the substance which forms the tail, as well as the nucleus of these bodies, it is known that some have traveled with a velocity ten thousand times greater than the most violent hurricane. By the sound laws of physics, the actual force of a body depends upon its mass combined with its velocity; if the latter be prodigious, while at the same time the first is almost wanting, the effect may still be considerable. This would apparently be true with respect to comets, which our profound astronomer above cited, denominates 'visible nothings.' Do we not know, in fact, that winds, tempests and harricanes, those invisible yet irresistible 'nothings,' are but air displaced? Volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, gaseous explosions, and thunder, are they not all produced by the combined action of imperceptible molecules, which singly are devoid of power?

"We may reasonably suppose that the shock of enormous masses of vapor, propelled at an inconceivable velocity, and consequently with a certain force, might disturb at least the atmosphere of our planet.

"To assure us more completely against any danger from this source, Arago has compared the possibilities of such a collision, to the chances of drawing a single black ball from among three hundred million white ones."

In addition to the above, we give the following opinion of K. von Lettrow, Director of the Vienna Observatory, from *Die Wiener Leitung:*

Of late, the enquiries about the expected large comet grew so considerably, that we think it expedient to give a summary of the true state of the question.

About the middle of the last century, the similarity of the orbs of the comets of 1264 and 1556, attracted the attention for the first time; and they began to suppose that both were but the appearance of one and the same body, and that consequently, it has to be expected every 300 years. This view was confirmed by calculations made afterwards; but they could no more than suppose so, on account of the too scanty observation that reached us of those comets. The whole affair was near sinking to oblivion, when last year, the undersigned succeeded in finding three new sources in relation to the comet of 1556, which contained uncommon accurate and complete data for those times. I believed myself from the beginning justified to pronounce the opinion, that however valuable these documents may be in themselves, and however great their use may be for the advancement of the knowledge of this heavenly body, if the comet indeed should re-appear, nothing was gained for the predetermination of such an event. However, several astronomers found themselves stimulated by these sources to new investigations of the subject.

"Those of Hoek, of London, resulted in the supposition of the identity of these with the comets of 1264 and 1556; so did Carlini, of Milan, raise many doubts which were hard to be solved. Balz, of Marseilles, on the contrary impugned Hoek's views, and finds the return of the comet probable. So does Hind, of London, led by the new data, consider the preceding suppositions corroborated; and it is hard to say which of these colliding opinions is the right one, since the decision depends very much upon the rather capricious interpretation of the meaning of these ancient authors. And only so much is certain, but nothing less than certain, to see that comet again in about 1857 or 1860. The greatest astronomical authority of our century, Gaus, of Gœtting, ever entertained the latter view. So far would the talk among the public rest upon the rather unnecessary alarm and the premature expectations which were raised.

"But of late, it pleased some who had to create a more lively interest to a subject which is in itself nonsense, by fixing a day, the 13th of June, for the re-appearance of the comet, and by combining it with the idea of the destruction of the world. * * * * The false prophet found credulous hearers, and, what is worse, opened the door for uncalled for comforters. With regard to the letter, we may, in a few words, state the following facts, which fortunately render the demonstration of Babinet superfluous. It appears irrefutably that the body of comets are extremely rare, that they properly form no coherent masses, but that they are composed of minute corpuscles (small bodies) separated from each other by large spaces. Even in the most improbable case of a collision, (which could only occur by an almost incredible coincidence of circumstances,) such a case, far from involving the ruin of our globe, would at most, be comparable to a falling meteor, and would scarcely reach the effect of a storm or hurricane. The mere passage of the earth through the tail of such a body, which may easier take place, would be without any pernicious effect, the body of comets not being coherent, hence it does not contain an atmosphere which we could not inhale. As far as regards the comet of 1556 in particular, its orb is so situated that it might approach the earth at a distance of about one million of German miles, so that in its nearest approach, it would be nineteen times more distant from us than the moon.

"It is therefore wrong, except we listen to the talk calculated to excite the credulous, to ascribe to this innocent phenomenon any evil effect. We learn from too reliable a source not to believe it, that even on Austrian soil, peasants in expectation of what is to come, cease cultivating their fields. Such blindness would make us laugh, if it were not too much to be regretted.

"One must indeed be young, not to remember having several times happily survived such expected destructions of the world."

Manchester, Eng.—A Second Synagogue on Progressive Principles.

MANCHESTER, ENG.—The corner stone of a second Synagogue on progressive principles, was laid on the 11th of April last, in the presence of a highly intelligent and respectable number of ladies and gentlemen. Among the attendants we find the names of Mr. T. Theodores, and the Rev. Prof. Marks, pastor of the congregation of British Jews of London. A procession of 140 school children, attended by the master and mistress, proceeded to the spot.

On arriving at the site, the Rev. Dr. Schiller Szinessy the minister read a Hebrew prayer; after which Mr. Theodores presented to Mr. Micholls, the architect, an elegantly wrought silver trowel, bearing the appropriate inscription:—

"Presented by the Committee of the Manchester Congregation of British Jews, to Horatio L. Micholls, Esq., President, on his laying the foundation stone of their synagogue.—March 11th, 5617—1857."

PARIS.—The late marriage in the Rothschild family brought the officiating minister Dr. Adler of London, the sum of about $2,500, besides a silver tea set.

Bigotry murders religion to frighten fools with her ghost.

LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers order their paper stopped publishers may continue to send them till all charges are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office or place to which they are sent, they are held responsible until they settle their bill and give notice to discontinue them.

4. If subscribers move to other places without informing the publisher, and the paper is sent to its former direction, they are held responsible. Notice should always be given of removal.

The Courts have decided that refusing to take a paper or periodical from the office, or removing and leaving it uncalled for is prima facie evidence of fraud.

Postmasters would oblige by a strict fulfilment of the regulations requiring them to notify publishers, once in three months, of papers not taken from their office by subscribers.

Under the law of Congress papers are not charged postage in the county in which they are published.

Rates of Postage.

The postage on all letters to any part of the country must be prepaid.

Letters not exceeding ½ ounce, within 3000 miles, 3 cents, prepaid; over 3000 miles, 10 cents. If conveyed wholly or partly by sea and to and from a foreign country, 10 cents within, and 20 cents over 2500 miles unless otherwise fixed by treaty, &c. Every additional half-ounce, or a fraction carries an additional postage.

Letters dropped for delivery at same post office, 1 cent. Advertised letters 1 cent.

Newspapers, periodicals, unsealed circulars or other articles of printed matter, (except books,) when sent to any part of the United States, and weighing not over three ounces, 1 cent; and for every additional ounce or part thereof, two cents. If within the State, not weighing over one and a half ounce, 12 cents per quarter.

Books, bound or unbound, not weighing over 4 pounds, for any distance under 3000 miles, 1 cent per ounce; over 3000 miles, 2 cents per ounce. The above must be prepaid or double these rates.

Weekly newspapers (one copy only) sent to actual subscribers, within the county where published, free.

What's Hallowed Ground.

WHAT'S hallowed ground? Hath earth a clod
Its Maker meant not should be trod
By man, the image of his God,
Erect and free,
Unscourged by Superstition's rod
To bow the knee!
What's hallowed ground—where, mourned and missed,
The lips repose our love has kissed;—
But where's their memory's mansion? Is't
Yon churchyard's bowers?
No! in ourselves their souls exist,
A part of ours.
A kiss can consecrate the ground
Where mated hearts are mutual bound:
The spot where Love's first links were wound,
That ne'er are riven,
Is hallowed, down to earth's profound,
And up to heaven!
For time makes all but true love old;
The burning thoughts that then were told
Ran molten still in memory's mould,
And will not cool
Until the heart itself be cold
In Lethe's pool.
What hallows ground where heroes sleep?
'Tis not the sculptured piles you heap:
In dews that heavens far distant weep,
Their turf may bloom;
Or Genii twine beneath the deep
Their coral tomb.
But strew his ashes to the wind,
Whose sword or voice has saved mankind—
And is he dead, whose glorious mind
Lifts thine on high?
To live in hearts we leave behind,
Is not to die.
Is't death to sink for Freedom's right?
He's dead alone that lacks her light!
And murder sullies, in Heaven's sight,
The sword he draws:—
What can alone ennoble fight?
A noble cause!
Give that: and welcome War to brace
Her drums! and rend heaven's reeking space
The colours planted face to face,
The charging cheer.
Though Death's pale horse lead on the chase,
Shall still be dear.
And place our trophies where men kneel
To Heaven!—But Heaven rebukes my zeal:
The cause of truth and human weal,
O God above!
Transfer it from the sword's appeal
To peace and love!
Peace, Love—the cherubim that join
Their spread wings o'er Devotion's shrine—
Prayers sound in vain and temples shine,
When they are not;
The heart alone can make divine
Religion's spot.
To incantations dost thou trust,
And pompous rites in domes august!
The mouldering stones and metal's rust
Belie the vaunt,
That men can bless one pile of dust
With chime or chant.
The ticking wood-worm mocks thee, man!
Thy *temples—creeds* themselves grow wan;
But there's a dome of nobler span,
A temple given
Thy faith, that bigots dare not ban—
Its space is heaven!
Its roof star-pictured, Nature's ceiling,
Where trancing the rapt spirit's feeling,
And God himself to man revealing,
The harmonious spheres
Make music, though unheard their pealing
By mortal ears.
Fair Stars! are not your beings pure?
Can sin, can death, your worlds obscure?
Else why so swell the thoughts at your,
Aspect above!
Ye must be heavens that make us sure
Of heavenly love!
And in your harmony sublime
I read the doom of distant time;
That man's regenerate soul from crime
Shall yet be drawn,
And reason on his mortal clime
Immortal dawn.
What's hallowed ground? 'Tis what gives birth
To sacred thoughts in souls of worth!
Peace! Independence! Truth! go forth
Earth's compassed round;
And your high-priesthood shall make earth
All hallowed ground!

CAMPBELL.

NATHANIEL GRAY,
Undertaker,
No. 155 Sacramento St.,
(Corner of Webb street,) SAN FRANCISCO.

COFFINS, HEARSES, COACHES. ITALIAN MARBLE GRAVE STONES, and all necessary FUNERAL Requisites, at short notice.
mh 27-3m

JAMES HAYES,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN MARBLE

Grave Stones.

MARBLE MONUMENTS,
Chimney, Table & Counter Tops.
No. 143 CALIFORNIA STREET.

Hebrew Inscriptions executed with precision, and neatness. All work done in the best manner, at the lowest prices.

Sign of the Mammoth Boot.
M. GUERIN,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Ladies', Misses', Gents', Boys' and Childrens' BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS,
Corner of Battery and Commercial Streets and
No. 57 Commercial Street, San Francisco.
A full supply of Benkert & Conrad's Philadelphia Boots, Shoes and Gaiters.
ap24

DR. B. ROGERS,
CHIROPODIST,
FROM PARIS.
Has the honor to inform the Public that he extracts, by a novel procedure, Corns, Bunions, Nails that have entered the flesh, etc without any cutting, and without pain. The operation is done in a few minutes, and there is no fear of their reappearance.

By his novel procedure, Dr. Rogers has succeeded in curing a great number of persons who have suffered, for many years, from inflammation of the feet, which had occasioned them insufferable pain, and who immediately after the operation have been able to walk with the greatest facility, and even in tight shoes.

Dr. Roge s can be Consulted Daily at his Residence,
No. 148 MOntgomery Street, 2d Floor,
Between Clay and Merchant streets.

He visits persons at their domicile, if required.

Dr. Rogers' Charges are
For attending on a person's feet, for one month..$ 5 00
For Three Months,.....10 00
may1tf

G. & W. NOOK,
MANUFACTURERS of Copper and Tin and Sheet Iron Wares. Also—Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Stoves, Ranges, Parlor Grates, Marbleized Iron Mantels, Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, Force and Lift Pumps, Brass Cocks, Couplings, Hose, Tinware and Cooking Utensils of all kinds. No. 141 Washington steet, below Montgomery.

They are now prepared to attend to the wants of all their customers, and as many new ones as may favor them with a call.

Those wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine their goods before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell. As they keep none but the Best of Workmen and use the best material, they are always willing to warrant their work.

Jobbing of all kinds attended to with promptitude.

☞ Force and Lift Pumps put up and old ones repaired, &c. &c. m6 3m

AARON VAN VLECK,
AUCTIONEER,
SALESROOM—Fireproof Building, 61 and 63 California street, near Front.
Sale Days—Wednesdays and Saturdays.
ap3

J. FIGEL, *San Francisco.* S. FIGEL, *New York.*
CLOTHING EMPORIUM.
FIGEL & BROTHER, EUREKA CLOTHING Emporium, 191 Clay street, three doors from Kearny, Importers and Dealers in Gentlemen's Clothing and Furnishing Goods, which we offer for sale at the lowest market price, wholesale and retail.

Also, Boys' Clothing, Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, Canes, &c.

A splendid assortment of Davis & Jones' Patent Shirts, all styles, constantly on hand. ap3

FREDERICK R. AMOS,
Dealer in
FRESH CALIFORNIA
BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS.
48 & 49 Washington Market,
Families and others are requested to give him a call, as he is confident that quality and prices will suit. mh27tf

Monarch Fire Insurance Company.
ESTABLISHED IN 1835.—EMPOWERED BY ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.
Capital and Surplus Fund, - - $2,000,000
Special Fund, (invested in this country to meet losses,) - - - - **$150,000.**
Head Offices: Adelaide Place and 28 Regent st., London. Office in San Francisco, 126 California st, near Leidesdorff.

Directors in London.
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Policies issued and losses promptly settled at this Agency.
ap3 W. L BOOKER, Agent for California.

DREXEL, SATHER & CHURCH,
BANKERS,
BATTERY STREET, CORNER OF CLAY,
DRAW AT SIGHT, IN SUMS TO SUIT,
—ON—

Van Vleck, Read & Drexel	New York
J. W. Clark & Co	Boston
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Haskell & Co., Exchange Bank	St. Louis, Mo
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—ALSO—
Exchange on London,
" Frankfort on the Maine, } Germany
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Purchase Certificates of Deposit and other Exchange, at current rates, and transact a general Banking Business.
F. M. DREXEL, Philadelphia.
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KELLOGG & HUMBERT,
MELTERS,
ASSAYERS AND COINERS,
No. 104 Montgomery Street,
NEAR THE CORNER OF CALIFORNIA
ORES, METALS AND MINERAL WATERS ANALYZED.
All Business Entrusted to their Care will be Despatched with Promptitude.

THE UNDERSIGNED, BANKERS AND Bullion Dealers in the City of New York, have received large amounts of Gold Bars bearing the stamp of "KELLOGG & RICHTER" and "KELLOGG & HUMBERT," of San Francisco, California, and cheerfully recommend their stamp for CORRECTNESS, having tested their Assays thoroughly, both in the American and European Mints.

VAN VLECK, READ & DREXEL,
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BEEBE & CO.,
B. BEREND & CO.,
AUG. BELMONT,
SCHUCHARD & GEBHARD.
NEW YORK, August, 1855.

JANSON, BOND, & CO.,
CORNER BATTERY AND CLAY STREETS,
HAVE NOW IN STORE AND LANDING, a large stock of Dry Goods and Clothing, consisting in part—
200 bales brown Drills and Sheetings;
250 bales Cotton Ducks, from No. 000 to No. 10;
100 bales twilled and plain wide Duck;
50 bales blue, white, gray and scarlet Blankets;
20 bales mix'd, white, scarlet and opera Flannels;
10 cases plain and figured DeLaines;
20 cases Merrimac, Pacific and Sprague Prints;
5 cases French Merinos and Coburgs;
5 cases plain and figured Alpaccas and Persians;
5 cases (all wool) Plaids and Dress Goods;
10 cases Satinets and Cassimeres
5 cases Mantillas, Cloaks and Nisettes;
1000 plain, figured and plaid Shawls;
1000 dozen wove and knit Wool Socks;
500 dozen mixed Flannel Overshirts;
500 dozen Merino Undershirts and Drawers;
250 dozen Cassimere, Satinet and Jean Pants;
250 dozen Overalls and Jumpers;
250 dozen hickory and check Shirts;
100 bales Batts and Wadding;
And a large and well selected stock of Fancy and Dress Goods, which they offer low, at their new stand, corner Clay and Battery streets, San Francisco. ap3

MERCER & BERNHEIM,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
STEAM
CANDY MANUFACTURERS,
No. 136 Kearny Street,
Factory,.....Second street, below Minna.

HAVING COMPLETED THEIR NEW Factory, and introduced Steam into the manufacture of Refined Candies, Messrs. M. & B would respectfully call the attention of the public and the trade to the magnificent stock of Confectionery they can now offer, manufactured expressly for the California and Pacific trade. Having been practically engaged in the business in this city the past five years, they are enabled to DEFY COMPETITION from any source.

In addition to the usual variety of Stick and Lump Candy, they can supply Comfitures, flavored equal to the French, Candy Toys, Gum drops, Imitation Fruit in fact, every variety of Confectionery the art has produced.

Messrs. M. & B. would request an inspection of their stock previous to purchasing elsewhere, as they feel satisfied they can suit the wants of the most fastidious.
MERCER & BERNHEIM,
mar6.3m Remember—136 Kearny street.

HERMAN PEISER,
JOBBER AND DEALER IN
CLOTHING,
HATS, CAPS,
BOOTS, SHOES, &C.,
Also, Ladies, Misses and Children's Shoes,
No. 88 Kearny Street.
Between Battery and Front sts., San Francisco.
mh27tf

LEVY'S INSTITUTE,
ON PACIFIC ABOVE STOCKTON STREET, at APOLLO HALL, is conducted by Mr. DANIEL LEVY, lately appointed as Hebrew Teacher by the Congregation Emanu El, with the assistance of M. W. C. CROOK.

The branches of Instruction include all such as are taught in an ELEMENTARY AND HIGH SCHOOL, besides French, German and Hebrew.

Mr. Levy, by long experience as a teacher in the public schools of France and Algiers, has acquired a knowledge of the best methods of conducting a school and imparting instruction, and is prepared to lay before parents and guardians official documents, attesting that his success as a teacher was repeatedly rewarded by the Minister of Public Instruction.

Mr. Crook is well known as a successful teacher in the public schools of this city.

Upon the request of several parents, a private class of French and German will be taught, every morning at a convenient hour, to the children who attend the public schools.

For further particulars apply at APOLLO HALL, Pacific street, above Stockton, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M. m3

THE TEA STORE,
No. 138 Clay Street, late 133 California Street,
HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND THE choicest varieties of Green and Black Teas.

Good Teas retailing at 25 cents per pound, and finer qualities proportionably cheap.

A liberal discount made to the Trade.
ap3—3m W. P. WILDER.

HUGHES & WALLACE,
105 and 107 SACRAMENTO STREET,
Opposite Smiley Brothers & Co.

LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
RIBBONS,
HOSIERY
FANCY GOODS, GLOVES,
CRAVATS,
COLLARS,
SHIRTS, Etc., Etc.,

RECEIVED PER EVERY STEAMER.

New Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,
BY THE ARRIVAL OF EVERY STEAMER AND CLIPPER.
Offered at the Lowest Market Prices, to which I invite the attention of City and Country Merchants.

F. HENDERSON, No. 61 SACRAMENTO street, San Francisco, has for sale the following New Assorted Prints—new styles; assorted Blankets;
Berth and Bed Blankets; "York Mills" Cottons;
Blue Denim assorted; Linen Check and Hickory Shirts:
"Ashland," Washington" and "Howard" Duck;
White and colored Marseilles Quilts; Brown Drill;
Brown Sheeting; assorted colors Flannel;
Ballard Vale White Flannel; Bleached and Slate Drills;
Bed Ticking—assorted; Bleached Shirtings—assorted;
"Allendale" Sheetings—assorted widths;
Fine Brown Shirtings; Gray Twilled Flannel.
☞ Orders for the Country supplied. ap3

ALBERT KÜNER,
SEAL ENGRAVER AND DIE SINKER,
167 Washington Street, San Francisco.
NOTARIAL SEALS, as prescribed by the law of 1853. Masonic and Official Seals of every description. Ornamental Engraving and Marking at the shortest notice, and at reasonable prices. ap3
STENCIL PLATES CUT TO ORDER.

HEALTH AND LUXURY.
INVALUABLE TONIC.
Gregory's Vegetable Brandy Bitters.
A VAST AMOUNT of nauseating and noxious compounds having been thrust into the market under the name of "Bitters," it becomes the duty of the proprietors and agents for the sale of the celebrated

Gregory's Vegetable Brandy Bitters,

to expose the fact, and absolve themselves from giving tacit assent to any merit claimed to be possessed by those injurious compounds The special qualities of GREGORY'S BITTERS are to renovate and invigorate the body, promoting activity in the digestive organs, and consequently eradicating Dyspepsia and other similar complaints incident to sedentary life. To all travelers, either by sea or land, to miners and others whose occupation calls for severe muscular action these Bitters will be found of invaluable service. The high standing of Dr. GREGORY, the discoverer, was the first guarantee of its superior excellence its own unequalled merit has since established for it a world-wide celebrity. Dr Gregory has for years been at the head of the Medical Faculty in London and twice President of the London College of Physicians and Surgeons

These Bitters are composed of carefully selected roots of a fine tonic character, and the choicest brands of French Brandies making them an agreeable and palatable stimulant, as well as a healthful appetizer So generally are their merits admitted that they are always to be found in every respectable Saloon, Hotel, and among the stores of every steamer or packet ship.

E. LAMLIN & CO. 131 Clay street,
Are the Sole Manufacturers and Dealers in this admirable tonic in California, and

MESSRS. G. RENAUD & CO.
Are their Agents in Sacramento.

Orders addressed to either of these firms will receive prompt attention. A liberal discount made to dealers.
ap3 E. LAMLIN & CO., 131 Clay Street.

HEBREW SCHOOL.
INVITATION TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.
THE SCHOOL for the Moral and Religious Instruction of our Children, under the superintendence of Dr. ECKMAN, is open for children of both sexes. It is kept at
No. 133 Clay Street, (2d story.)
SCHOOL HOURS:
For the Senior Class—SATURDAY and SUNDAY, at 10 A. M.
TUESDAY and THURSDAY, at 4 P. M.
For the Junior Class—SATURDAY and SUNDAY, at 10 A. M.
MONDAY and WEDNESDAY, at 4 P. M.
The School is free to all. Only those who are able are expected to pay a moderate charge, fixed by the committee.
Parents and Guardians are seriously urged not to neglect the duty incumbent upon them, and the opportunity offered. ap3tf

H. BRESLAUER & CO.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
FANCY DRY GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES, ETC.,
No. 111 Sacramento Street,
Between Sansome and Montgomery, opposite the Mail Steamship Co's Office, SAN FRANCISCO.
Henry Breslauer, } {Morris Elgutter,
{A. Morris.
may 1

MARK SHELDON & CO.—
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Domestic Foreign Provisions,
No. 93 Front st, San Francisco.
—OFFER FOR SALE—
250 kegs Butter;
100 cases Fresh Butter;
200 cases Jewell, Harrison & Co's Lard;
200 cases Oregon Lard;
75 cases Oregon Hams;
80 cases Oregon Bacon;
50 cases Oregon Shoulders. m13 1m

California Butter, Cheese & Eggs.
THE SUBSCRIBER HAS OPENED THE STORE,
No. 136 WASHINGTON STREET,
(Three doors above Washington Market,)
In connection with his STALL, 51 Washington market, expressly for the sale of
Fresh Butter, Eggs & cheese.
GROCERS, HOTELS, RESTAURANTS, Steamboats, and the Trade will always find Butter and Cheese fresh from the various Dairies in the State. The up-country trade can be furnished in any quantity, ready packed in 5, 10 and 25 pound packages, in cases ready for shipment. If preferred, parties can select the Butter fresh from the dairies and have it packed to order.

All packages with the label of the subscriber, will be guaranteed.
HORACE GUSHEE,
139 Washington Street, and
mh27tf 51 Washington Market.

M. LOUISSON & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in
German, French, English,
AND
AMERICAN FANCY GOODS,
Looking Glasses, Combs, Brushes, Perfumery, Accordeons, Cutlery, Hosiery, Playing Cards, etc.,
No. 81 Battery Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

B. JOSEPH,
IMPORTER AND JOBBER OF
Dry Goods, Clothing, Fancy Goods,
HOSIERY, &C.
No. 83 Battery Street, near Sacramento.
N. B.—A. LEVY is authorised to transact all business for the above establishment. ap17tf

R. L. ROBERTSON & CO.,
Dealers in Domestic and Foreign
COAL,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Billingham Bay, Red Ash,
Cumberland, West Hartley,
Lackawana, Sydney, &c.,
Constantly on hand.
68 Clay Street, below Front,
RICHARD L. ROBERTSON, } SAN FRANCISCO.
HOMER B. HAWKINS. }
☞ Coal delivered to any part of the City, or shipped for the Country, without extra charge. ap3tf

B. L. BRANDT,
PAINTER,
Corner Sacramento and Battery sts.
SAN FRANCISCO.

Pacific Mail Steam Ship Co.'s Line.

—TO—

PANAMA

Connecting, by way of the Panama Railroad, with the Steamers of the U. S. Mail Steamship Company at Aspinwall,

For New York and New Orleans.

DEPARTURE FROM VALLEJO ST. WHARF.

The Splendid Steamship

J. L. STEPHENS,

CAPTAIN PEARSON.....COMMANDER.

Will leave Vallejo street Wharf, with the United States Mails, Passengers and Treasure,

On Friday, June 5, 1857, at 12 M.

☞ A choice of berths on the Atlantic steamers is secured by the early purchase of Tickets in San Francisco.

For freight or passage, apply to FORBES & BABCOCK, Agents, Corner Sacramento and Leidesdorff streets.

may 23

California Steam Navigation Company.

Departure from Jackson Street Wharf.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAILS.

OCTOBER 1, 1856.

Steamer NEW WORLD, Capt. SAMUEL SEYMOUR.
Steamer ANTELOPE, Capt. E. A POOLE.
Steamer CONFIDENCE,
Steamer WILSON G. HUNT,
Steamer HELEN HENSLEY, Capt. E. C. M. CHADWICK.
Steamer J. BRAGDON, Capt. J. W. POLK.
Steamer URILDA, Capt. E. Z. CLARKE.
Steamer CORNELIA, Capt. E. CONCKLIN.

One or more of the above Steamers will leave Jackson Street Wharf every day, at 4 o'clock, P. M., (Sundays excepted,) for

SACRAMENTO AND STOCKTON,

Connecting with the Light Draft Steamers for MARYSVILLE COLUSI and RED BLUFFS.

For further particulars inquire at the Office of the Company, corner of Jackson and Front Streets

ap3 SAMUEL J. HENSLEY, President.

T. J. L. SMILEY. GEO. W. SMILEY.

SMILEY BROTHERS & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

SALESROOM—S. W. corner of Sacramento and Sansome streets.

SALE DAYS.

MONDAYS—Regular Catalogue Sales (in second story salesroom) of FRENCH GOODS, SILKS, EMBROIDERIES, STAPLE DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS, &c.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS } Regular Catalogue Sales of BOOTS, BROGANS, CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, BLANKETS

ap3

E. M. NEWHALL, HENRY GREGORY.

NEWHALL & GREGORY,

AUCTIONEERS.

SALESROOM—Fire-Proof Brick Building corner of Sacramento and Battery Streets.

REGULAR SALE DAYS—Mondays and Thursdays.

Regular Sales by Catalogue,

—OF—

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS, LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S ***SHOES,***

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS AND CAPS, CUTLERY, FANCY GOODS, &c.

ap3

R. D. W. DAVIS & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

SALE DAYS.....TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

AT 10 o'clock, A. M.

THE UNDERSIGNED having taken the Fireproof Brick Store on the southwest cornrr of California and Sansome streets, will continue the Auction and Commission Business, under the name and style of R. D. W. DAVIS & CO. Gratefully acknowledging the favors heretofore extended to him, he respectfully solicits a share of patronage.

ap3 R. D. W. DAVIS.

S. L. JONES.....AUCTIONEER.

JONES & BENDIXEN,

SALESROOM—Fireproof Building, Nos. 61 and 63 California street, three doors from Front.

OUT DOOR and SPECIAL SALES attended to in any part of the city.

Consigned Goods covered "pro rata" by **FIRE INSURANCE.**

Liberal Cash Advances made on Consignments for Sale at Auction.

A CARD—Mr. F. Fox will solicit Consignments for ou House generally, and will have an interest in all business which he may influence thereto.

ap3 S. L. JONES & CO.

GODCHAUX BROTHERS,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

FANCY AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS.

Embroideries, Laces, Trimmings, Ribbons, Cloaks, &c. &c.

No. 81 California St.,

One door from the Corner of Battery,

A. GODCHAUX, J. GODCHAUX, } SAN FRANCISCO.

JOSEPH SIMPSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

133 CLAY ST., Room 8, up stairs,

ap17 SAN FRANCISCO.

HUGH M'CONNELL,

MANUFACTURING CUTLER,

Surgical and Dental Instrument Maker,

Jackson St., between Dupont and Stockton,

SAN FRANCISCO.

H. McCONNELL, after twenty-two years practice, will make to order every variety of Instruments, Trusses, etc., etc., as follows:—

Surgical Instruments, Dental do., Veterinary Surgeons' do., Barbers' Shears, Upholsterers' Needles, and Ladies' Pinking Irons.

Trusses made to order, and warranted to fit with ease and comfort to the wearer.

Steamboat and Ship Cutlery repaired at the shortest notice.

Rasoirs et ciseaux repasses et repolis avec le plus gran soin.

N. B.—Strict attention paid to Grinding and Polishing in the Jobbing Department, particularly for Barbers' Razors and Scissors.

Moderate charges for repairing. ap8

J. W. CHERRY,

HOUSE, SIGN, AND ORNAMENTAL

PAINTER,

No 166 CLAY STREET, NEAR KEARNY ST., SAN FRANCISCO.

m6 1m

LANG & SPORBORG,

Importers and Jobbers of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Hosiery, &c.,

Corner of Sacramento and Leidesdorff Sts.,

SAN FRANCISCO.

ap24 Orders from the Country promptly attended to.

Unity Fire Insurance Association,

OF LONDON.

OFFICE SAN FRANCISCO AGENCY, Merchant street near Battery.

£2,000,000 Sterling, or $10,000,000 Capital.

Brick and Stone Buildings, and Merchandise, Insured on favorable terms.

The undersigned are authorized to settle claims for losses without delay. DICKSON, DEWOLF & CO., Agents.

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FIRE! FIRE!!

SIMS & FRASER,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Fire-proof Doors and Shutters,

BANK VAULTS, GRATING, BALCONIES, RAILING, Etc., Etc.,

OREGON STREET, NEAR FRONT,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Ship, Steamboat, Sawmill, and all kinds of Blacksmithing done to order.

ap17—3m

JOHN SCHMIDT, HERMAN HADELER.

SCHMIDT & HADELER,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS,

PRESERVES, CONFECTIONERIES,

NUTS, ETC. ETC.

No. 134 CLAY STREET,

(Between Montgomery and Sansome, opposite the Merchants' Exchange,) San Francisco.

Orders from the Country punctually executed.

mh27-3m

HURGREN & SHINDLER,

DEALERS IN

FURNITURE, BEDDING, &C.,

No. 169 Jackson street,

Between Montgomery and Kearny streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

CABINET MAKING AND TURNING,

SHOW CASES

CRIBS, CRADLES and BEDSTEADS, a large assortment on hand and made to order.

Newels, and Balusters, Table, Counter and Desk Legs, for sale or turned at short notice

mh27tf

ADELSDORFER BROTHERS

IMPORTERS OF

FANCY GOODS,

CUTLERY, PLAYING CARDS, YANKEE NOTIONS, &c.

No. 2 Custom House Block,

Corner of Sansome and Sacramento streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

ADELSDORFER BROTHERS receive regular shipments of FANCY GOODS, from Europe and New York, and Sell at the Very Lowest Prices.

ALWAYS ON HAND,

Hosiery, Accordeons, Perfumery, Playing Cards, Looking Glasses, Combs, Brushes, Porte Mounaies, &c.

Together with a Complete assortment of Yankee Notions.

PAINTS,

Oils, Window Glass, Varnishes,

BRUSHES, &c. &c.

We are regularly receiving and keep on hand the largest Stock in the City, and sell at the

LOWEST MARKET RATES.

OLIVER & BUCKLEY,

86 & 88 Washington Street, and 87 & 89 Oregon Street.

ap3

S. UHLFELDER. LEOPOLD CAHN.

UHLFELDER & CAHN,

SUCCESSORS TO C. BERG,

IMPORTERS AND JUBBERS IN

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,

ap3 No. 84 California St., San Francisco.

JAMES H. WINGATE, & CO.

SUCCESSOR TO WINGATE AND MASSEY.

UNDERTAKER and GENERAL FURnisher, No. 161 Sacramento street, keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Metallic, Rosewood, Mahogany, Walnut, and common Coffins.

Particular attention paid to preparing Bodies for shipment to the Atlantic States.

N. B.—Charges moderate. JAMES H. WINGATE, 161 Sacramento street south side, Office of Coroner and City Sexton.

ap3

STOTT & CO.,

Pioneer Camphene Distillers and Oil Manufacturers,

IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN

Lamps, Chimnies, Globes, Wick, Alcohol Spirits, Turpentine, Axle-Grease, &c.

Office, No. 126 Sansome Street, cor. of Merchant.

N. B. Orders from the Country, accompanied by Remittances, will be promptly dispatched, and the Goods put at low prices.

ml3-tf

FIRST QUALITY OF CAMPHENE,

BURNING FLUID,

Sperm, Lard and Polar Oils, Manufactured and for sale by

GEORGE DIETZ & CO.

Office 132 Washington Street, San Francisco.

The late improvements in our CAMPHENE and OIL WORKS enable us to manufacture a superior article of Camphene and Oil, which we can sell at less prices than any other manufacturer in the State.

We have constantly on hand desirable packages for shipping to the country or mines.

All goods shipped or delivered to any part of the city free af charge.

N. B.—Wholesa'e Dea'ers in Turpentine and 95 per cent. Alcohol. ap3

JOHN W. TUCKER,

IMPORTER OF AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

WATCHES, DIAMONDS,

SILVER WARE.

Jewelry and Silver Plated Ware.

QUARTZ WORK OF ALL KINDS ON HAND.

Watches repaired with care and warranted.

No. 125 Montgomery Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ Persons in the Interior desirous of purchasing articles of Jewelry, by forwarding a description, accompanied by the cash, can obtain them, and depend on their being of the best quality, and selected with care; and there is little doubt that this mode will prove as satisfactory to the purchasers as if the articles had been selected under their own supervision. feb18

BRAVERMAN & LEVY,

WATCH MAKERS,

AND

JEWELERS,

No. 167 Washington Street,

HAVE Constantly on hand a large and beautiful assortment of

FINE WATCHES,

JEWELRY,

QUARTZ WORK, ETC.

In Silver Ware,

We always keep a well selected stock of such articles as Silver Knives, Forks and Spoons; silver candlesticks; silver cake baskets, Silver waiters, silver castors, silver cups, silver napkin rings, &c. &c.

Also—Silver Plated Ware, which we offer for sale at very low prices. mh6tf

J. SOLOMON,

SUCCESSOR TO

H. M. LEWIS,

WATCH MAKER AND

MANUFACTURING JEWELER,

(THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN CALIFORNIA.)

IMPORTER OF

Fine Watches and Jewelry, Diamonds, &c.

Parties requiring a FINE WATCH or JEWELRY, will do well by calling on me before purchasing elsewhere, as I am selling 30 per cent. cheaper than any other house in California, and all my Goods are WARRANTED.

Just received, several Large Invoices of Jewelry, comprising some of the finest sets in California.

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SURGEON DENTIST,

175 WASHINGTON STREET,

Next door to the Marble Building, between Montgomery and Kearny sts.

☞ All operations skillfully performed, and at greatly reduced prices.

☞ Advice gratis. 68

S. MORGENSTERN,

PACIFIC CLOTHING WAREHOUSE.

Corner Pacific and Front Streets.

☞ Hats, Caps, Boots, and Shoes, and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, constantly on hand, at the lowest prices. feb20

J. C. MEUSSDORFFER,

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—OF—

HATS AND CAPS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

No. 165 Commercial Street,

Below Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO.

Our Stock contains always the latest European and American styles.

Any Kind of Hats (both Fur and Silk) made to order.

je30—3m

BOYSEN BROTHERS,

HATTERS,

No. 159 KEARNY STREET,

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OFFER FOR SALE

Moleskin Hats, city made, for $7 each.

ap3

GEORGE SUNDER,

IMPORTER OF

Hats, Caps, Hatters' Stock Patent Shirts,

GLOVES, CANES, UMBRELLAS,

&c., &c.

NO. 84 BATTERY STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO

BLUMENTHAL & HIRSCH,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN

CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHENWARE.

Britannia and Plated Ware,

CUTLERY AND LOOKING GLASSES,

No. 152 Kearny Street,

In F. Argenti's Brick Building, corner of Commercial St.,

—AND—

149 & 151 Clay St., 2 doors below Montgomery.

Martin A. Blumenthal, Adolph Hirsch, } SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ Particular attention paid to packing Goods for the Interior or Coast Trade.

BERNARD, DENNERY & CO.,

DEALER IN

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA,

Britannia and Silver Plated Ware.

No. 180 Kearny Street,

Orders executed with care and dispatch. ap3

R. KRAMBACH,

IMPORTER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

CROCKERY,

Glassware, Plated and Britannia Ware,

CUTLERY, LAMPS, ETC.,

No. 140 Clay Street,

Between Montgomery and Sansome, opposite Leidesdorff street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

ELLERY'S

ANTIQUARIAN BOOKSTORE.

ELLERY has just received Thirty Thousand Pages of MUSIC, which he is selling cheap. He has always on hand a great variety of

BOOKS,

(IN ALL LANGUAGES:)

Law, Medical, Agricultural, Mechanical, Theological, Spiritual, Liberal.

BIBLES AND PRAYER BOOKS.

—ALSO—

STANDARD AND MINOR DRAMA, SONG BOOKS, TOY BOOKS, MISCELLANEOUS AND STANDARD BOOKS too numerous to mention.

A lot of ENGRAVINGS for Studies and Designs or Portfolios, Portable Writing Desks, Work Boxes, &c. Novels, Magazines, Stationery, Playing Cards, &c.

Books bought sold or exchanged.

☞ Come everybody and examine, at the ANTIQUARIAN BOOKSTORE, 162 Washington street, above Montgomery street.

N. B. Wholesale and Retail. jan16-3m2p

HAMBURGER BROTHERS,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

FANCY, STAPLE AND DOMESTIC Dry Goods,

Ladies' Boots & Shoes & Millinery Goods

No. 93 and 95 California Street.

This store will be closed on Saturdays. Purchasers and those desiring to examine the stock, will please call on Friday, or upon the first day of the week. ap3

M. DUKES,

Wholesale Dealer in all kinds of

Imported Segars & Tobacco,

No. 144 Washington Street,

ap3 Between Montgomery and Sansome.

L. DINKELSPIEL. U. SIMON.

SIMON & DINKELSPIEL,

Importers and Jobbers of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, &c. &c.

No. 79 California Street,

Corner of Battery and California Streets. SAN FRANCISCO.

MORIZET

Maltese Cross Champagne.

J. C. MORIZET, RHEIMS.

H. A. COBB, AGENT, San Francisco.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Agent for the proproprietors, Messrs. DE ST. MARGAUX & Co., Rheims, France, has just received an invoice of the above celebrated Wine, and will continue, from this time, to receive the same by every arrival from France. H. A. COBB,

ap3 No. 100 and 102 Montgomery Street.

THE TEN COMMANDMENTS.

1. Thou shalt have no more gods but me.
2. Before no idol bow thy knee.
3. Take not the name of God in vain;
4. Nor dare the Sabbath day profane.
5. Give both thy parents honor due.
6. Take heed that thou no murder do.
7. Abstain from words and deeds unclean:
8. Nor steal, though thou art poor and mean;
9. Nor make a wilful lie, nor love it.
10. What is thy neighbor's, dare not covet.

Arms of Love.

Over the mountains—and over the waves,
Down by the fountains—and into the caves,
Where the floods are rolling deepest,
Where the rocks are rising steepest,
Children! wander where you will,
Arms of love are round you still.

If you have crosses—or if you have pains,
If you have losses—or if you have gains,
Are your eyes with sorrow streaming,
Are your smiles with rapture beaming,
Children! be it as it will,
Arms of love are round you still.

Are you resisting—the pleasures of sin,
Are you enlisting—the fight to begin,
When temptations rise the highest,
Sure relief is always nighest,
Children be it as it will,
Arms of love are round you still.

Are you now praying—alone in your room,
Are you now straying—away from your home,
Are you now his love opposing,
Are you with his offers closing,
Children! is it well or ill,
A father's eye is on you still.

How to be Healthy.

Rise early—breathe in the bracing air, and gently exercise yourself in splitting wood, bringing water, shoveling snow, or working a token or two at the press.

Retire to bed in good season. Never spend the whole night in the ball-room, or amid exciting scenes. The night was made for rest.

Be careful of fits of anger. One of these is worse than a week's toothache, and wears unaccountably on the springs of life.

A mean miserly disposition—an envious soul and a morose character are detrimental to health. Beware of them.

Be kind, cheerful, social and benevolent. Suffer no cloud to linger on your brow, and no revenge to spring in your bosom.

Follow these simple rules day by day, and you will seldom be afflicted with the gout, cholic, fever, or the thousand ills which follow in the train of luxury, late hours, morning snoozes, midnight carousals, and lazy indolence.

He that hath pity upon the poor lendeth unto the Lord; and he will pay him what he hath given.—Prov. xix. 17.

He that despiseth his neigbour sinneth; but happy is he that hath mercy on the poor. —Prov. xiv. 21.

THE FAMILY.

Address to Mothers.

The mother of a Moses, a Samuel, a Howard, or a Fenelon and a number of other benefactors of their race, little knew that they were rearing children whose thoughts and deeds would transmit the influence of material affections and impressions to distant generations, and thus confer enviable immortality to her who gave them birth.

Contrast with them the *lady mother*: the hours spent before the toilette; the number of ladies and gentlemen's visits she has to receive and to pay; the calls she has to make, leave her but little time (if she even had the ability and the disposition) to attend to so arduous a task as bringing up children. The whole affair is rather an incumbrance to her; to be a mother was the pride of the best of women. The mother of the Scipios, when once asked by a lady laden with jewels, who paid her a visit,—for *her* jewels, she, silently entering her room, brought forth and presented her children. But the lady mother would rather be thought not a mother—and the whole system of education is managed by proxy: the infant is confided to the nurse; the child to the governess—the boy and girl to uninterested teachers. Father has his business to attend to, mother has her engagements; and even if the physical and intellectual education may thus to an extent, be provided for, what is the state of morality in our modern unregenerate families? What happiness do they provide for their unhappy offspring, for a future day?—what bulwarks against the temptations of sin?—what against the reverses of fortune?—what against the day of trial, and the hour of death?

Oh! if the fire on our altars ever goes out, and—woe unto us, it is scarcely visible,—if ever another Jeremiah shall sing the funeral notes over our nation's grave, it will be because the mothers of our time have forgotten their duties and their power, and have ceased to sanctify their offspring with early impressions of sincerity, of integrity, of sacrificing love to men, and reverence before God. In their inobtrusive and silent sphere of action they may be sustained by the peculiar and lofty consciousness, that in communicating the eternal principles of piety to minds created for immortality, they are doing what can never cease to be felt; and when the kingdoms and empires of earth have melted away and are forgotten, when the eloquence and wisdom of senators, with the courage of blood-covered warriors shall have passed away, their labors will be known, and acknowledged, and eternally be seen to be unfolding in new and glorious results.

The great object before the mother, then, is to train up her child for eternity—for the service of ungrateful man, while here; and presence of God to everlasting ages.

If this be the scale on which you measure, you have something that will sustain you at all times, and on all occasions.

Do you watch your infant daughter, and wish her to become beautiful? Think again. Of how much confidence is it, whether her dress at school for a single day be beautiful or otherwise? Is it any? And is not the body the dress of the soul, to be worn but a day?

You wish your boy to be wealthy. Suppose him to be on a journey among strangers, of what consequence is it whether he travel as a poor man's son, or a rich man's? Where *you* so happy when you and others thought yourselves rich; and is not as great a fund of happiness to be met with among the poor: and surely less gnawings of the heart—for wrongs and sins which dare not transpire without your doors; for the worm that gnaws within, which you have to carry to your grave. And is your child to be prepared to no higher aims?—to no more permanent source of happiness. Are wealth and happiness commensurate? No! the journey of life will soon be over, and he will never be asked whether he were rich or poor.

Do you wish your child to become honored among men? And is it of any great consequence whether, as he passes through the streets, he have the applause of beggars and of the vile, if all the good in the land will honor him? Let your child have conscience applaud him and heaven honor him,—of what consequence are the honors of earth?

But you wish your son to do good! He will;—he will become a Newton, a Maimonides if God sees best, and if God needs his services here; but even if he does not see fit to use him as an instrument of great good here on earth, train him up for the skies, and he will be used as a glorious instrument for promoting his honor hereafter. You may not rear up a prophet here, but you may rear up an angel hereafter. You may not see him the object of admiration here, but hereafter you may see him stand among the sons of light, enjoying the presence of his God.—Psl. 11: 7.

And now the question is, how can the mother do this? I will endeavor briefly to answer this question, and also a second, viz: Why she should try to do this?

How can the mother train up her child for God? I reply, she must be a woman of Faith, she must look up to her God—and for these reasons:

She needs wisdom.

The child must receive its first impressions and thoughts from its mother. She needs wisdom when, and what, and how to teach it this or that. She wants to know how to reach the mind, how to impress it, how to guide it, how to discipline it. We call this kind of wisdom *skill*; but it does not come of itself. Nor is it inherent. But it follows in answer to prayer, for God only can impart that wisdom; and the mother who does not seek it of Him, may be sure she will never have it. She will not be led to say just the right things, in just the right time and manner.

The mother of all other things needs self-discipline.

Without this, how can she forego the pleasnres within her reach, if she leaves her child in other hands and free herself from the responsibility? How can she watch over her child day and night, in sickness and in health, with a patience that never tires, and with a vigilance that never, for a moment, slumbers? The trials which press upon a mother are constant, unremitted; and except by faith and sincere prayer, unalleviated. Who can, at all times, and under all circumstances, command her own temper and feelings, subdue and discipline her own heart, unless the grace of God help to subdue and discipline that heart? Oh! mother—you may not chide in anger,—you may not speak with impatience,—you may not correct in passion! Your patience must never tire, your passions must never break out,—self-command must never, for a moment even, seem to be relaxed,—self-control must never even faulter! This severe self-dicipline you can seek and find only in a firm belief in the assistance of God, in the firm conviction that you fulfil His will, and that He will be your rewarder. Nothing else can give it, nothing else can retain it when given.

(To be Continued.)

[These articles, though chiefly addressed to mothers, will we hope, be read with advantage by others.]—Ed.

The amount of gold imported into Europe, from California and Australia, reaches in round numbers, the sum of $414,000,000—a sum equivalent to the whole amount of coined gold existing in Western Europe before the year 1849.

School Notice.

Dear children, you will attend at the office, 133 Clay street, on Saturday and Sunday as usual.

Answer to the Enigma in No. 20.

I am composed of 42 letters—

My 13, 9, 26, 15, 39, 22, 31, 35, 27, 25 is Sacramento city.
My 10, 3, 41, 29, 36, 20, 7, 30, 12, 9 is California.
My 34, 25, 1, 39 is Iowa
My 22, 3, 15, 32, 6, 20, 33, 37 is Mariposa county, Cal.
My 6, 2, 12, 38, 9, 24, 42, 41, 6, 18, 29, 37 is Philadelphia.
My 13, 16, 28, 17, 20, 16, 27 is a Surtout.
My 1, 39, 14, 8, 21 is water.
My 40, 31, 3, 16, 4, 5, 19, 16, 41 is beautiful.
My 11, 16, 22, 6, 18, 7, 42, 23 is Humphrey county.

My whole is "What I preach is truth, for my doctrine is infallible."

BIRTHS.

In this city, June 3d, Mrs. Jacob Rich, of a son.

In this city, Tuesday, June 2d, the wife of Mr. Myer Alexander, of a boy.

MARRIED.

In this city, May 31st, by the Editor of this paper, Mr. Isaac Lightner, of Olympia, W. T., to Miss Dorathea Leseritz, of this city.

Pioneer and *Democrat* of Olympia, please copy.

In this city, May 31st, by the editor of this paper, Mr. Solomon Rosenthal, of Forrest City, to Miss Levy, late of New York.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Hebrew Young Men's Literary Association.—The members of this Association are hereby notified that a Regular Monthly meeting will take place on Sunday next, June 7th, 1857, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

All members are particularly requested to attend.

By order of the President.

Je 5 M. SAMUELSON, Secretary.

The Jewish Messenger.—Orders for this weekly, edited under the supervision of the Rev. S. M. Isaacs, of New York, at two dollars per annum, will be received at our office, 133 Clay Street.

CHEBRA BIKUR CHOLIM UKDOSHAH.

☞ This Society will hold their regular meeting at the Hall of "Sons of Temperance," on Washington street, between Montgomery and Sansome, every second Sunday in each month, at 6½ o'clock, P. M., precisely.

L. KING, President.

Simon Craner, Secretary. may1

Ophir Lodge, No. 21, I. O. B. B.

Meets every Wednesday Evening, at 7 o'clock, at Temperance Hall, Washington street. Members of the Order are invited to attend.

ap24 M. L. PINCUS, Secretary.

A Card.

☞ Parties who wish to save their teeth or to have new ones inserted, are politely requested to call on Dr. Burbank, second floor of the Express Building, corner of Montgomery and California streets. Dr. B. is prepared to undertake any mechanical or medical operation relative to dentistry. Teeth are extracted, plugged, and whole sets made to order. Ladies and gentlemen whom this Card may interest, may satisfy themselves as to the dental skill of Dr. B., by inspecting specimens of his work. ap10

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing the Israelites of San Francisco and vicinity, that he has re-established himself in this city for the same occupation as heretofore, in which he enjoyed much success. He is a practitionate MOHEL, and will be very glad to render assistance *free of charge* in initiating children into the Covenant of Abraham, whenever required.

Communications from the country may be addressed
Rev. SAML M. LASKI,
218 Stockton street, corner of Clay,
Je 5-tf San Francisco.

General Collector.

JOSEPH J. LABATT, long a resident of San Francisco, solicits Accounts, Bills, &c. for Collection.

REFERENCES:

Messrs. Jesse Seligman, cor. Battery and California sts.
" Seigmund T. Meyer & Co., 62 California st.
" Steinhart, & Co., 62 Sacramento st.
Dr. Crane, (Dentist,) 187 Clay st.
Dr. Gautier California street.
Messrs. Harmon & Labatt, Att'ys at Law, 101 Merch't st.

Can always be found at the office of the *Weekly Gleaner*. or at 101 Merchant street. may 22

Removal.

ELIAS WOOLF, the MOHEL, has removed to 115 Pine street, two doors above Montgomery. He hopes fully to merit the confidence of those who may be pleased to avail themselves of his servises. may28